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CONSTRUCTING A UNITARY HESSENBERG
MATRIX FROM SPECTRAL DATA

William Gragg
Gregory Ammar
Lother Reichel

November 1988

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited
Prepared for: Naval Postgraduate School and
National Science Foundation, Washington
D.C. 20550

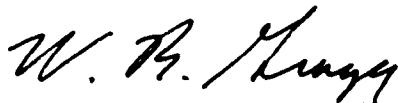
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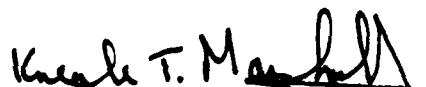
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		1b RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS	
2a SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3 DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT	
2b DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		Approved for public release; distribution unlimited	
4 PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) NPS-53-89-005		5 MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) NPS-53-89-005	
6a NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Naval Postgraduate School	6b OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) 53	7a NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Naval Postgraduate School and the National Science Foundation	
6c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Monterey, CA 93943		7b ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Monterey, CA 93943 and Washington, D.C.	
8a NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Naval Postgraduate School	8b OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) 53	9 PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER O&MN, Direct funding	
8c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Monterey, CA 93943		10 SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS	
		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO	PROJECT NO
		TASK NO	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO
11 TITLE (Include Security Classification) Constructing a Unitary Hessenberg Matrix From Spectral Data			
12 PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) William Gragg, Gregory Ammar, Lother Reichel			
13a TYPE OF REPORT Technical Report	13b TIME COVERED FROM 10/1/87 TO 9/30/88	14 DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 15 November 1988	15 PAGE COUNT 11
16 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION			
17 COSATI CODES		18 SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) inverse eigenvalue problem, unitary matrix, orthogonal polynomial	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	
19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)			
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20 DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS		21 ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
22a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL William Gragg		22b TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (408) 646-2194	22c OFFICE SYMBOL 53GT

DD FORM 1473, 84 MAR

8 APR edition may be used until exhausted
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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

Constructing a Unitary Hessenberg Matrix from Spectral Data

Gregory Ammar¹, William Gragg², Lothar Reichel³

In memory of Peter Henrici



A-1

Abstract

We consider the numerical construction of a unitary Hessenberg matrix from spectral data using an inverse QR algorithm. Any unitary upper Hessenberg matrix H with nonnegative subdiagonal elements can be represented by $2n - 1$ real parameters. This representation, which we refer to as the *Schur parameterization* of H , facilitates the development of efficient algorithms for this class of matrices. We show that a unitary upper Hessenberg matrix H with positive subdiagonal elements is determined by its eigenvalues and the eigenvalues of a rank-one unitary perturbation of H . The eigenvalues of the perturbation strictly interlace the eigenvalues of H on the unit circle.

AMS(MOS) Subject Classification: 15A18, 65F15.

Keywords: inverse eigenvalue problem, unitary matrix, orthogonal polynomial.

Presented at the NATO Advanced Study Institute on Numerical Linear Algebra, Digital Signal Processing, and Parallel Algorithms, Leuven, Belgium, August, 1988. This research was supported in part by the National Science Foundation under grant DMS-8704196, and by the Naval Postgraduate School Research Council.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we focus on an inverse eigenvalue problem for unitary Hessenberg matrices with positive subdiagonal elements. Throughout this paper all Hessenberg matrices are *upper* Hessenberg matrices. This class of matrices bears many similarities with the class of Jacobi matrices, i.e. real symmetric tridiagonal matrices with positive subdiagonal elements. Any matrix in either class is normal and has distinct eigenvalues. Both $n \times n$ Jacobi matrices and $n \times n$ unitary Hessenberg matrices with positive subdiagonal elements can be parameterized by $2n - 1$ real parameters. This is obvious for Jacobi matrices; for unitary Hessenberg matrices this parameterization is described below. Since unitary Hessenberg matrices with positive subdiagonal elements are determined by $O(n)$ parameters, one can develop efficient algorithms for this class of matrices. These algorithms are analogous with algorithms for Jacobi matrices. For example, the unitary QR algorithm, described in [Gr2], has many similarities with the QR algorithm for Jacobi matrices. Another example is provided by the divide-and-conquer methods that have been developed for both the tridiagonal and unitary eigenproblems [Cu], [DS], [GR1], [GR2].

In this paper we show another analogy of unitary Hessenberg matrices with Jacobi matrices, namely, that a unitary Hessenberg matrix H with positive subdiagonal elements is uniquely determined by its eigenvalues and the eigenvalues of a unitary rank-one perturbation of H . The matrix H can be constructed using $O(n^2)$ arithmetic operations using an inverse unitary QR algorithm. Similar results for Jacobi matrices are well-established [BG1], [BG2], [GH]. The inverse unitary QR algorithm is analogous with the algorithm described in [GH] for Jacobi matrices.

2. Unitary Hessenberg Matrices and Szegő Polynomials

We refer to a *finite Schur parameter sequence* of length n as a sequence of complex numbers $\{\gamma_j\}_{j=1}^n$ with $|\gamma_j| < 1$ for $1 \leq j < n$ and $|\gamma_n| = 1$. Also define the *complementary Schur parameters* $\{\sigma_j\}_{j=1}^{n-1}$ by $\sigma_j := \sqrt{1 - |\gamma_j|^2}$. Associated with the finite Schur parameter sequence $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^n$ is a unitary Hessenberg matrix H with *positive* subdiagonal elements

$$H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n) := G_1(\gamma_1)G_2(\gamma_2)\dots G_{n-1}(\gamma_{n-1})\tilde{G}_n(\gamma_n), \quad (2.1)$$

where the Givens reflector $G_j(\gamma_j)$ is the identity matrix of appropriate size except for the 2×2 principal submatrix

$$G_j \begin{bmatrix} j & j+1 \\ j & j+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_j & \sigma_j \\ \sigma_j & \bar{\gamma}_j \end{bmatrix},$$

with the bar denoting complex conjugation. The matrix on the right in the product (2.1) is defined by $\tilde{G}_n(\gamma_n) := \text{diag}[1, 1, \dots, 1, -\gamma_n]$. The nonzero entries of $H = [\eta_{j,k}]_{j,k=1}^n$ are then given by $\eta_{j+1,j} := \sigma_j$ and $\eta_{j,k} := -\bar{\gamma}_{j-1}\sigma_j\sigma_{j+1}\dots\sigma_{k-1}\gamma_k$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$, where $\gamma_0 := 1$.

It is easy to see that every $n \times n$ unitary Hessenberg matrix $H = [\eta_{j,k}]_{j,k=1}^n$ with $\eta_{j+1,j} > 0$ is uniquely determined by a finite Schur parameter sequence of length n . In fact, the Schur parameters $\{\gamma_j\}_{j=1}^n$ and the complementary Schur parameters $\{\sigma_j\}_{j=1}^{n-1}$ can be determined from H by

$$\sigma_j = \eta_{j+1,j}, \quad 1 \leq j < n; \quad \gamma_j = -\eta_{1,j}/\sigma_1\sigma_2\dots\sigma_{j-1}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

Hence, we have a one-to-one correspondence between Schur parameter sequences of length n and $n \times n$ unitary Hessenberg matrices with positive subdiagonal elements. This *Schur parameterization of unitary Hessenberg matrices* with positive subdiagonal elements shows that these matrices are determined by $2n - 1$ real parameters: the real and imaginary parts of γ_j for $1 \leq j < n$, and the

argument of γ_n . To avoid numerical instability, however, we also retain the complementary Schur parameters.

Let $H = H_n := H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$, and let $H_k := G_1(\gamma_1)G_2(\gamma_2)\dots G_{k-1}(\gamma_{k-1})\tilde{G}_k(\gamma_k)$ be the leading principal submatrix of $H = H_n$ of order k . Introduce the functions

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_k(\lambda) &:= \epsilon_1^T(\lambda I - H_k)^{-1}e_1, \\ \psi_k(\lambda) &:= \det(\lambda I - H_k), \\ \pi_k(\lambda) &:= \det(\lambda I - H''_{k-1}),\end{aligned}$$

where $e_1 := [1, 0, \dots, 0]^T$, and H''_{k-1} denotes the trailing principal submatrix of H_k of order $k-1$. Thus, $\phi_k(\lambda) = \pi_k(\lambda)/\psi_k(\lambda)$. The following proposition can be verified by induction.

Proposition 2.1. The polynomials $\psi_k(\lambda)$ and $\pi_k(\lambda)$, $k > 0$, satisfy

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi_k(\lambda) & \pi_k(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\psi}_k(\lambda) & \tilde{\pi}_k(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \gamma_k \\ \bar{\gamma}_k \lambda & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{k-1}(\lambda) & \pi_{k-1}(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\psi}_{k-1}(\lambda) & \tilde{\pi}_{k-1}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} \psi_0(\lambda) & \pi_0(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\psi}_0(\lambda) & \tilde{\pi}_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/\lambda \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It follows that for each k , the polynomials $\tilde{\psi}_k(\lambda) := \lambda^k \bar{\psi}_k(1/\lambda)$ are obtained by reversing and conjugating the coefficients of $\psi_k(\lambda)$. From the initial conditions we recognize $\psi_k(\lambda)$ to be the k th Szegő polynomial determined by the Schur parameter sequence $\{\gamma_j\}_{j=1}^n$. \square

The Szegő polynomials $\{\psi_k\}_{k=0}^n$ are orthogonal with respect to a discrete measure on the unit circle. This measure assigns a positive weight ω_k to each zero λ_k of $\psi_n(\lambda)$. These weights are the numerators in the partial fraction decomposition

$$\phi_n(\lambda) =: \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\omega_k}{\lambda - \lambda_k},$$

see [Gr1] for details.

Let $H = U\Lambda U^*$, with $\Lambda = \text{diag}[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n]$ and U unitary, be the spectral resolution of $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$, where $*$ denotes transposition and complex conjugation. Let $u := U^T e_1$ be the vector containing the first components of the eigenvectors of H . Since H has nonzero sub-diagonal elements, every entry of $u = [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n]^T$ is nonzero, and we normalize U so that each $v_k > 0$. Then

$$\phi_n(\lambda) = u^*(\lambda I - \Lambda)^{-1}u = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{v_k^2}{\lambda - \lambda_k}.$$

Hence, the weights $\omega_k = v_k^2$ are guaranteed to be positive, and $\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = 1$.

3. The Inverse Unitary QR Algorithm

Given n distinct unimodular complex numbers $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^n$ and associated positive weights $\{v_k^2\}_{k=1}^n$, we can construct a unitary Hessenberg matrix H with the λ_k and v_k equal to the eigenvalues and first components of the corresponding eigenvectors of H , respectively. This construction is achieved using an inverse QR algorithm, which is analogous with the procedure of [GH] for real symmetric tridiagonal matrices.

The required Hessenberg matrix is obtained by performing a sequence of elementary unitary similarity transformations to transform the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \delta & u^* \\ u & \Lambda \end{bmatrix}$ to a Hessenberg matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \delta & e_1^* \\ \epsilon_1 & H \end{bmatrix}$ without

using or changing the arbitrary entry δ . Then $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$ has the desired eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors.

The idea is to build the Hessenberg matrix by adding weight-abscissa pairs one at a time. Suppose that we have constructed the unitary Hessenberg matrix $H_m := H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{m-1}, \gamma_m)$, for some $m < n$, corresponding with the weight-abscissa pairs $\{(\omega_k, \lambda_k)\}_{k=1}^m$. Let $\sigma_0 := (\sum_{k=1}^m \omega_k)^{1/2}$ and assume that the first components of the eigenvectors of H_m are $\{(v_k/\sigma_0)\}_{k=1}^m$. In order to add the weight-abscissa pair (v^2, λ) and construct the corresponding $(m+1) \times (m+1)$ unitary Hessenberg matrix $H'_{m+1} := H(\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \dots, \lambda'_{m+1})$, we perform a sequence of unitary similarity transformations to put the $(m+2) \times (m+2)$ matrix

$$\tilde{H}^{(1)} := \begin{bmatrix} \delta & v & \sigma_0 \\ v & \lambda & 0^* \\ \sigma_0 e_1 & 0 & H_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta & v & \sigma_0 \\ v & \lambda & 0^* \\ \sigma_0 & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x \end{bmatrix}$$

into Hessenberg form without changing δ . Let $\sigma'_0 := \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 + v^2}$ and $\alpha_0 := -v/\sigma'_0$. Then

$$G_2(\alpha_0) \tilde{H}^{(1)} =: \tilde{H}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta & v & \sigma_0 \\ \sigma'_0 & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \end{bmatrix}$$

is a Hessenberg matrix with a trailing principal $(m+1) \times (m+1)$ submatrix, which is both unitary and of Hessenberg form. On the completion of the similarity transformation of $\tilde{H}^{(1)}$, we obtain

$$\tilde{H}^{(2)} G_2^*(\alpha_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \delta & \sigma'_0 \\ \sigma'_0 & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ \otimes & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x & x \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.1)$$

The circled element in (3.1) forms a “bulge”, which is to be chased down along the subdiagonal in order to obtain a matrix of Hessenberg form. Define $G_3(\alpha_1)$ so that $G_3(\alpha_1) \tilde{H}^{(2)} G_2^*(\alpha_0) =: \tilde{H}^{(3)}$ is a Hessenberg matrix. Then $\tilde{H}^{(3)} G_3^*(\alpha_1)$ has a bulge, which we annihilate by multiplying from the left with $G_4(\alpha_2)$. Proceeding in this manner, we ultimately chase the bulge off the bottom of the matrix, and obtain the Hessenberg matrix $\tilde{H}^{(m-1)} G_{m-1}^*(\gamma_{m-3})$, which is unitarily similar to $\tilde{H}^{(1)}$. The trailing principal $(m+1) \times (m+1)$ submatrix of $\tilde{H}^{(m-1)} G_{m-1}^*(\gamma_{m-3})$ is unitarily similar to a unitary Hessenberg matrix with positive subdiagonal elements. The latter matrix is the desired Hessenberg matrix $H'_{m+1} = H(\gamma'_1, \gamma'_2, \dots, \gamma'_{m+1})$.

This procedure for adding a weight-abscissa pair to H_m , if implemented by directly manipulating the elements of the matrices $\tilde{H}^{(k)}$, for $1 \leq k < m$, would require $O(m^2)$ arithmetic operations. However,

we note that for each k the trailing $(m+1) \times (m+1)$ principal submatrix of $\tilde{H}^{(k)}$ is unitary and of Hessenberg form, and, therefore, is unitarily similar to a unitary Hessenberg matrix, denoted by $\hat{H}_{m+1}^{(k)}$, with positive subdiagonal elements. Hence, we can carry out the similarity transformations by manipulating the Schur parameters of the matrices $\hat{H}_{m+1}^{(k+2)} = H(\gamma'_1, \gamma'_2, \dots, \gamma'_k, \bar{\lambda}^k \alpha_k, \gamma_{k+1}, \dots, \gamma_m)$. This gives rise to a method that requires only $O(m)$ arithmetic operations in order to add a weight-abscissa pair to H_m . We refer to this method as the *inverse unitary QR algorithm* because of its relationship with the unitary QR algorithm presented in [Gr2].

Inverse Unitary QR Algorithm: adding a weight-abscissa pair (v^2, λ) , where $|\lambda| = 1$, $v > 0$.

$$\sigma'_0 := \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 + v^2};$$

$$\alpha_0 := -v/\sigma'_0; \beta_0 := \sigma_0/\sigma'_0;$$

for $k := 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_k := \beta_{k-1} \sqrt{\sigma_k^2 + |\alpha_{k-1} + \gamma_k \lambda^{k-2} \bar{\alpha}_{k-1}|^2}; \\ \alpha_k := \beta_{k-1} \lambda (\alpha_{k-1} + \gamma_k \lambda^{k-2} \bar{\alpha}_{k-1}) / \sigma'_k; \\ \beta_k := \beta_{k-1} \sigma_k / \sigma'_k; \\ \gamma'_k := \beta_{k-1}^2 \gamma_k - \bar{\lambda}^{k-2} \alpha_{k-1}^2; \\ \gamma'_{m+1} := \lambda \gamma_m; \end{cases}$$

□

Thus, the inverse unitary QR algorithm can be used to construct the unitary $n \times n$ Hessenberg matrix $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$ from its eigenvalues and the first components of its normalized eigenvectors in $O(n^2)$ arithmetic operations.

4. An Inverse Spectral Problem

Let $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$ and $\phi_n(\lambda) = \frac{\pi_n(\lambda)}{\psi_n(\lambda)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\omega_k}{\lambda - \lambda_k}$. Let $\alpha := e^{i\tau}$ for some $0 < \tau < 2\pi$, and consider the polynomials

$$\chi_k(\lambda) := (1 - \alpha)\lambda \pi_k(\lambda) + \alpha \psi_k(\lambda), \quad 0 \leq k \leq n. \quad (4.1)$$

Proposition 4.1. The polynomials $\{\chi_k(\lambda)\}_{k=0}^n$ are the monic Szegő polynomials corresponding with the Schur sequence $\{\alpha \gamma_k\}_{k=1}^n$.

Proof. The definition (4.1) and Proposition 2.1 yield

$$\begin{bmatrix} \chi_k(\lambda) \\ \xi_k(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \gamma_k \\ \bar{\gamma}_k \lambda & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_{k-1}(\lambda) \\ \xi_{k-1}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \chi_0(\lambda) \\ \xi_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\xi_k(\lambda) := (1 - \alpha)\lambda \tilde{\pi}_k(\lambda) + \alpha \tilde{\psi}_k(\lambda)$. On setting $\tilde{\chi}_k(\lambda) = \bar{\alpha} \xi_k(\lambda)$, we obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} \chi_k(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\chi}_k(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & \alpha \gamma_k \\ \bar{\alpha} \bar{\gamma}_k \lambda & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_{k-1}(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\chi}_{k-1}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \chi_0(\lambda) \\ \tilde{\chi}_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

□

An immediate consequence of Proposition 4.1 is that each zero of $\chi_n(\lambda)$ has unit modulus. When $\alpha = -1$ the polynomials $\{\chi_k(\lambda)\}_{k=0}^n$ are known as the Szegő polynomials of the second kind corresponding with $\{\gamma_k\}_{k=1}^n$.

Proposition 4.2. The zeros $\{\mu_k\}_{k=0}^n$ of $\chi_n(\lambda)$ strictly interlace the zeros $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=0}^n$ of $\psi_n(\lambda)$ on the unit circle. Moreover, $\prod_{k=1}^n (\mu_k/\lambda_k) = \alpha$.

Proof. Let $\lambda := e^{i\theta}$ for some $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$, and let $\alpha =: e^{i\tau}$ for some $0 < \tau < 2\pi$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_n(\lambda) &:= \frac{\chi_n(\lambda)}{\psi_n(\lambda)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \frac{\lambda - \alpha \lambda_k}{\lambda - \lambda_k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \frac{1 - \lambda \bar{\lambda}_k + \alpha(1 - \bar{\lambda} \lambda_k)}{|\lambda - \lambda_k|^2} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n 2 e^{i\tau/2} \omega_k \frac{\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\tau/2}(1 - \bar{\lambda} \lambda_k))}{|\lambda - \lambda_k|^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\operatorname{Im}(\epsilon^{-i\tau/2} \Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta})) \equiv 0$ for $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$. Let $\lambda_k =: e^{i\theta_k}$. We may assume that $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \theta_n < 2\pi$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon^{-i\tau/2} \Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta}) &= \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \omega_k \frac{\cos(\tau/2) - \cos(\tau/2 + \theta_k - \theta)}{(1 - \cos(\theta_k - \theta))^2 + \sin^2(\theta_k - \theta)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \frac{\cos(\tau/2) - \cos(\tau/2) \cos(\theta_k - \theta) + \sin(\tau/2) \sin(\theta_k - \theta)}{1 - \cos(\theta_k - \theta)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k (\cos(\tau/2) + \sin(\tau/2) \cot((\theta_k - \theta)/2)).\end{aligned}$$

From $0 < \tau < 2\pi$ and $\omega_k > 0$ for all k , it follows that

$$\epsilon^{-i\tau/2} \frac{d}{d\theta} \Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\tau/2) \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k / \sin^2((\theta_k - \theta)/2) > 0 \quad \text{for } \theta \neq \theta_k, 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

Thus, $\Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta}) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $\theta \searrow \theta_k$, and $\Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\theta \nearrow \theta_{k+1}$. This shows that $\theta \mapsto \Phi_n(\epsilon^{i\theta})$ has precisely one zero in θ_k, θ_{k+1} . Consequently, the zeros μ_j of $\Phi_n(\lambda)$ strictly interlace the λ_j on the unit circle. The second statement of the Proposition follows from the fact that $\chi_n(0)/\psi_n(0) = \alpha$. \square

Let $\lambda_k =: e^{i\theta_k}$ and $\mu_k =: e^{i\nu_k}$ for $0 \leq \theta_k, \nu_k < 2\pi$. Then we have $\sum_{k=1}^n (\nu_k - \theta_k) = \tau$. We may assume that the arguments have been ordered so that

$$0 \leq \theta_1 < \nu_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \nu_{n-1} < \theta_n < \nu_n < \theta_1 + 2\pi. \quad (4.2)$$

Proposition 4.3. With the above notation, and the ordering (4.2), the weights ω_k are given by

$$\omega_k = \frac{1}{\sin(\tau/2)} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n \sin((\nu_j - \theta_k)/2)}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n \sin((\theta_j - \theta_k)/2)}.$$

Proof. We have

$$(1 - \alpha) \lambda_k \omega_k = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_k} (\lambda - \lambda_k) \frac{\chi_n(\lambda)}{\psi_n(\lambda)} = \frac{\chi_n(\lambda_k)}{\psi'_n(\lambda_k)} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda_k - \mu_j)}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n (\lambda_k - \lambda_j)}$$

since $\chi_n(\lambda)$ and $\psi_n(\lambda)$ are monic. Thus,

$$(1 - \alpha)\omega_k = \epsilon^{-i\theta_k} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (\epsilon^{i\theta_k} - \epsilon^{i\nu_j})}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n (\epsilon^{i\theta_k} - \epsilon^{i\theta_j})} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \epsilon^{i(\nu_j - \theta_k)})}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n (1 - \epsilon^{i(\theta_j - \theta_k)})} = -2i\epsilon^{i\tau/2} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n \sin((\nu_j - \theta_k)/2)}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n \sin((\theta_j - \theta_k)/2)}. \quad (4.3)$$

because

$$1 - \epsilon^{i\beta} = -2i \sin(\beta/2), \quad (4.4)$$

and $\sum_{j=1}^n (\nu_j - \theta_j) = \tau$. The formula for the weights now follows by substituting (4.4) with $\beta := \tau$ into (4.3). \square

We can now state the inverse spectral problem and its solution.

Problem: Given two sets of n mutually interlacing points on the unit circle $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^n$ and $\{\mu_k\}_{k=1}^n$, determine the unique unitary Hessenberg matrix $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$ and $|\alpha| = 1$ such that the spectrum of H is $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^n$ and the spectrum of $H(\alpha\gamma_1, \dots, \alpha\gamma_{n-1}, \alpha\gamma_n)$ is $\{\mu_k\}_{k=1}^n$.

Solution: Let $\alpha := \prod_{k=1}^n (\mu_k / \lambda_k)$, calculate the weights by Proposition 4.3, and use the inverse unitary QR algorithm to construct $H = H(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \gamma_n)$.

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